CATARRY

HAY FEVER

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Events at Home and Abroad Published in the Issue of Jan. 26.

The contest in Congress for the location of the world's fair has so far resulted in favor of New York. Ex-Congressman Guenther, of Wiscon-

sin, has been appointed consul-general to the City of Mexico. France is about to abanden commercial treaties, and, in their stead, will levy an import duty on articles that compete with

her own productions. Hon. W. H. Crutchfield, who represented the Third Tennessee district in Congress for the term ending in 1874, is dead at Chattanooga. During the war he was a guide for the Army of the Cumberland.

The House Saturday passed—138 to 121— the McKinley customs administration bill. The Democrats were unsuccessful in their efforts to perfect the measure, and the committee report was agreed to without material change.

A committee of Virginia colored men visited Washington Saturday and laid before the House committee on election of President and Vice-president a complaint in regard to the outrages perpetrated upon them by the Bourbons.

"Nellie Bly," the young woman who started East from New York for the purpose of going around the world in less than eighty days, arrived in New York Saturday. She completed the circuit in seventy-two days, six hours and eleven minutes.

A band of religious cranks, calling them-selves "Samaritans." has been discovered by the police in Kansas City, whose chief tenet appears to be that all healthy mem-bers shall furnish draughts of their blood to those members who are ill. The matter was brought to light by officers of the Humane Society, who were appealed to for the purpose of saving the lives of two chil-drap. dren, whose veins were being depleted daily by a consumptive father.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.]

Bismarck's Socialist Bill Defeated. [Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Jan. 25.-Those favored with tickets to the galleries of the Reichstag. to-day, waited in vain expectation of hearing or seeing Prince Bismarck, till the last moment, when Herr Von Boetticher, the representative of the Chancellor, in announcing the close of the session, summoned the members to hear the imperial message in the White Hall of the Schloss. The crowd held on as if the disappointment was great. It was lessened, how-ever, by the animation of the final debate on the Socialist bill in the house, the orations rising to the historic interest of the occasion. Herr Bebel the Socialist, opened the debate. He de-nied that state persecution effected anything towards the destruction of social-ism. He said he was not surprised that the government sought to render the suppres-sion law permanent, but the Social Democracy, he declared, was indestructible. The proceedings of the government toward the Socialists recalled the medieval persecution of heretics. If the masses are incapa-ble, as the government alleged, of forming a political judgment it was the fault of the government. Even the simplest minds among the workingmen would become enlightened as soon as the burden of the lately voted taxes, which amounted to millions of marks, was brought home to them. Necessity taught men to think. Herr Bebel here proceeded to compare the present administrative system of Germany with that of Napoleon III. It was to be placed to the credit of the Social Democracy, he said, that anarchism had disappeared. Herr Most's paper, the Freiheit, was the product of secret police agents and provocateurs. He knew as a fact that the first publisher of the Freiheit was now a police official at Hanover. In concluding his speech, Herr Bebel predicted that his party would be found strong enough to destroy the present majority of the Reichstag. Herr Herrfurth, Minister of the Interior, in reply to Herr Bebel, said that the law struck at the Social Democracy only when it was trespassing upon the limits of the law. A majority of the Socialists clung to the doctrines preached by the London founders of the movement. The Socialist leaders in Germany did not represent the masses of the people, and least of all the workingmen. They represented rather those who did not want work.

those who did not want work. Prince Schraich Carolath, Moderate Conservative, next spoke. He reminded the House of the statement made by the Socialists at Thursday's sitting, that the author of the pamphlet printed in Zurich, en-titled "A Woman's Hand in German Polwas Duke Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The manuscript, it was asserted had been sent to the publisher, with some hundred-mark notes. The Hamburg police had suppressed a poem about a railtoad employe sacrificing his life to save a rain, but this Zurich pamphlet was not suppressed, though English ladies of high rank and a German lady of exalted position who, though cradled in England, had been connected with Germany for weal or woe for thirty years, were insulted in it. The pamphlet had to find a publisher outside of Germany in the Socialist press of Zurich. The Queen of England and her daughter could not be insulted in Germany with impunity. The Prince proceeded to protest against the article in the National Zeitung, giving as a watchword for the coming elections, "Down with the Social Democrats." Although he was a determined opponent of the opinions of the Socialists, yet the vote against the bill and procedure of the government

a situation incapable of issue but that of force. The people, as well as the government, must be left in certain possession of a free choice of means for arriving at a common end. There was in social democracy a good deal of idealism—a quality gradually becoming very rare in Germany, and one that was giving way to place hunting. This closing remark was received with cheers from several of the political groups in the house. The of the political groups in the house. The Prince received very hearty congratulations from his friends. The vote on the whole bill was soon after-

ward taken, as the government abstained from any declaration showing its willing-ness to accept the bill without the expulsion clause. The Conservatives voted "No" with the Progressists, the Center party and the Socialists, against the combined yeas of the Imperialists and the National Liberals. The bill was rejected by a vote of 169 against it, to 98 in its favor. Only Baron Umruhebombst, of the Imperial party, and Herr Sedlmayn, of the National Liberals, voted against the bill.

As soon as the vote was concluded, Herr Bætticher, amid the suppressed excitement of the occasion, announced that the session was closed, and requested the Deputies to convene at the Schloss, at 6 P. M. The Emperor, surrounded by his Ministers and the general officers of state, received the Deputies in the White Hall of the Schlose at that hour, and read to them the follow-

ing speech:
The past three years constitute a period of such exceptional importance in the development of the empire that my feelings constrain me to recall from the throne itself the results to which your labors, combined with those of the federal government, have led. The empire has been sorely tried by death; but in the trials made by the loss of the Emperors, my grandfather and my father, the loyalty and the strong monarchical feeling of the people have found an edifying demonstration."

The Emperor here expressed his thanks that the changes made necessary by the decease of his predecessors had been peacefully and tranquilly accomplished. For that, he said, acknowledgments were due to the Reichstag, which, with discerning patriotism, had labored willingly to strengthen the defenses of the empire and render them lastingly secure. The position of the empire among the nations had been thereby assured and the country enabled to fulfill its mission in the world while and to fulfill its mission in the world, while successfully preserving the blessings of peace and civilization. Facilities had been given to artisans by the extension of the powers of the trade guilds to strengthen their position and to gain in economic prosperity the advantages of new impulses. It was with especial satisfaction that he hailed the continuous application of the recom-mendations embodied in the imperial message to Parliament in the year 1881, especially the law for the insurance of invalid and aged workmen. Those measures were guaranteed for the welfare of the poor. He felt that in the future they would be attended with good results, and would con-tribute to the domestic peace of the Father-land. Although much still remained to be done in this field, he was convinced the people would not forget what had been done. On the ground already gained there must be further building, that the people might come to understand that the legislative power had a warm heart for their just interests, and that satisfactory improvement of their position could be at-

sained only by the preservation of order

and upon the path of peaceful and lawful progress. It was his urgent wish and hope that the next Reichstag would be enabled, by acting in concert with the governments

by acting in concert with the governments of the federal states, to give an effective legal form to the amelioration necessary in this field. He regarded it as his most earnest and exalted task to labor toward the fulfillment of this hope by the abolition of the contributions to the widows' and orphans' fund. Officials in the service of the government would obtain the main benefit, which was not to be undervalued, though it might not suffice to satisfy the just wishes of less favorably situated classes of officials. Moreover, by a vote of the federal government, the Reichstag would be enabled to afford a pledge of improvement in the poafford a pledge of improvement in the po-sition of middle-class officials at an early

He concluded by saying that in his own name and that of the exalted federal government he thanked the Deputies for their faithful and laborious work, and hoped for the continued peace and pros-perity of the fatherland, and that the content of the people proceeding therefrom might be the Reichstag's most welcome

reward for its labors. The ceremony was conducted with all the imperial formalities in the court gallery. The Empress was present, with the Crown Prince Frederick William and her second son, William Estel Frederick. The Emperor were the uniform of the Guards. The Deputies cheered the passages relating to the old age and infirmity insurance law and the Emperor's expression of the desire for further legislation for ameliorating the condition of the working men.

The Blue Georgian.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Jan. 25 .- In a little room at No. 123 West Madison street, this afternoon, sat a middle-aged, respectable-looking gentle-man with a dark blue complexion, slightly tinged with green, and luxuriant red, white and blue hair and whiskers. At first sight he suggested the impression that he had been decorated in a patriotic way by artificial means, but a closer inspection negatived this idea. What should have been the whites of his eyes were as blue as indigo, the inside of his mouth was of the same cerulean tint, and the color of his scalp under his vareigated hair was as blue as the Blue Alsatian mountains. The man was William T. Smith, of Dub-

lin, Laurens county, Georgia, the most noted victim of the ailment known to the medical profession as argyetia, on whom the disease has wrought its perfect work. Mr. Smith was born in Laurens county, Georgia, and until his fourteenth year was afflicted with epileptic troubles. About that time the epilepsy yielded to medical treat-ment, but almost immediately thereafter the skin on all portions of his body took on a bluish tint, which gradually deepened from a light Prussian to a dark ultramarine blue, with a greenish reflection, which is now his present color. The change did not come in spots, as is the usual course of the disease, but progressed gradually and evenly all over his body. As he had bright red hair, the contrast between his turquoise complexion and ruby locks was wierd and striking. As he grew older the coloring matter, which affected his skin gradually extended into his hir-sute appendages, and recently the effects of time are noticeable in the whitened tresses that are mingled with the blue and carmine locks in his luxuriant hair and whiskers.

Mr. Smith's condition is alleged by physicians here to be due to immoderate doses of nitrate of silver, given him by physicians during childhood to remedy his epileptic tendencies. The medicine, instead of being thrown off by his system, was assimilated and taken up by the capillaries, completely changing the pigment which formerly gave a natural color to his skin, and transform-ing it as completely as though his entire surface had been tattoed with india ink. The trouble is said to be incurable, but Mr. Smith has never given up hope, and is now here for the purpose of consulting specialists. It has never occasioned him any inconvenience other than the undue prominence it has given him in ordinary assemblages. There is no irritation, dryness or scaling of the skin, and his flesh is as firm and healthful, apparently, as that of a man in good condition. The coloring of his face, neck and hands have taken on a little deeper tint from exposure to the weather. but is not materially different from that of other portions of his body, and the shade of blue under his nails and on the inside of his mouth is as pronounced as that on

any other portion of his anatomy. Mr. Smith's peculiar marking has not interfered to any extent with his success in life. He comes of a good family. Two of his brothers are Baptist ministers of prominence, and one is a wealthy merchant at Dublin, Ga. His own success in business been constant and satisfactory. has been a merchant, lumberman and farmer, and has amassed a competence more than sufficient for himself and fam-His wife and five children have escaped his malady entirely, and are said to make up as bright and interest-ing a household as there is in the community in which they live. Letters from Dr. Hightower of Dublin, and Hon. Mercer Haynes, Judge of the county court of Laurens county, speak of him as a particularly reliable and intelligent gentleman, and his bearing and conversation support these assertions. Mr. Smith takes a philosophic view of his condition, and says that if nothing can be done to better it, he is prepared to uphold his

In his own county, where he is well known, his vivid coloring no longer attracts unpleasant attention, but when he goes to Macon, or Atlanta, or other cities of his State he interferes largely with shows that demand a cash consideration from their patrons. He is known generally throughout that commonwealth as "the blue Georgian," and as is an ex-confederate his case is frequently referred to as the most perfect instance of a thorough intermingling of the blue and the gray now on record. He is also an occasional victim of the small boy in badly regulated communities, who comes up behind him and sings. "Three cheers for the red, white and blue;" but he takes these minor annoyances compla-cently, and maintains his cheerfulness un-

The case is one which has attracted general attention among physicians elsewhere, and will have a close study from medical men here, not only as a case of marked interest in itself, but as a striking illustration of the pernicious effect of the most common medicine used for epileptic troubles on some systems. Dr. O. Hale, who is Mr. Smith's physician here, invites the attention of other medical men to the subject, and the case will be exhibited and discussed at the clinics of the various medical colleges here during the remainder of this month.

The Dead Lock in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 25.—The House met this morning at 10:30 and adjourned till S P. M. this afternoon, to give conference committees time to work. This afternoon the House was called to order at 3 o'clock, and at once took a recess till 4 to consider the Republican proposition in the conference committees and caucuses. A proposition had been made this morning as fol-

First—Democrats agree that at no time from the acceptance of this proposition to the final adjournment of the House of the Twenty-third General Assembly, and at no time during the session of said House will said Democrats prevent from voting, unseat, or offer to consider any proposition to unseat any one whose name appears on the list prepared by the Secretary of State of Iowa, and now in use on roll-calls of this body on account of the objection to the apportionment act of the Twenty-second General Assembly, creating districts from which

members were elected. Second-Heury S. Wilcox shall be elected temporary Clerk, L. D. Hotchkiss temporary Speaker.
The Republicans to have temporary Speaker pro tempore, also Door-keeper, Sergeant-at-arms and assistant postmaster. The Democrats to have two assistant door-keepers, and the necessary pages to be equally divided between the two parties. Said officers to hold until permanent organization is reached.

Third-Said temporary Clerk shall be instructed to receive the certificates of election of each of the persons claiming to be members of the Twenty-third General Assembly and make a roll of members by placing on said list the names prepared by the Secretary of State and now in

use in roll-call of this body. Fourth-A committee of five on credentials, consisting of Mesers. Hamilton and Estes from the Democrats, shall be appointed, and the committee be instructed to report as members the names of persons entered on the roll by said Clerk, as contemplated in the previous section, is members of the Twenty-third General Assembly, each one of whom shall be entitled to act and vote on all questions until a permanent organization shall be reached and a permanent Speaker be elected, and that each person whose name appears on the said list shall be sworn in as a member of the Twenty-third General Assembly, and shall be a member of the House thereof until final adjournment, unless unseated by the House on regular contest for cause other than objection to the apportionment act of the Twenty-second Assembly, creating districts from which the members were elected.

Fifth—No objection or protest shall be made by either party to any one whose name appears on

said list of members voting on any question until after said House is permanently organized and a permanent Speaker is elected.

Sixth—All cases of contested seats now pending, or that may bereafter arise, shall be be referred to the proper committee, and none of the said contests shall be taken up and acted upon by the House until reported upon by the upon by the House until reported upon by the said committee.

Seventh-After a temporary organization, as hereinbefore provided, has been reached, no other business shall be in order except election of permanent Speaker and business properly incident thereto, and, at the proper time, election of a United States Senator, until a permanent

Speaker shall be elected. The conference committees were at work up to 3:25 o'clock, when party caucuses were called. The Democrats wanted to strike out Section 1 and substitute the following:

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and be-tween the Republican members of the House and the opposition members thereto, that neither, under temporary organization nor during the effecting of a permanent organization of the House, shall any question be raised as to the right of any person whose name appears upon the list of members as prepared by the Secretary of the State and now in use in roll-call of this body to his seat and to vote, and that immediately upon perfecting of a permanent organization of the House a committee on elections shall be appointed composed of an equal number of Republicans and of opposition thereto, and that no case of contested eligibility or election of members shall be taken up a contest of the contest be taken up excepting upon recommendation of a majority of all the members of said committee. It is further stipulated and agreed that the Republican and opposition thereto shall be represented upon said committee by members selected by themselves, respectively.

They also insisted that Section 7 of the

Republican proposition be stricken out. At 4 o'clock the House was called to order again, and half an hour recess taken to let the conference committees work. Nothing was done, however, in the time specified, so the House adjourned till 10:30 Monday morning.

Costly Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.-At ten minutes past 6 this evening flames were seen burst-ing from the windows of the high building on the southeast corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets. In response to the alarm the fire engines rushed to the scene. The fire started after all the occupants of the building had left it. It was caused by an explosion of some sort in the office of Knight & Co., printers, occupying the third floor. Immediately afterward great clouds of smoke and flame rolled from several windows. The fire spread rapidly, and within an hour the entire building, with all its contents, was destroyed, the loss probably

The building, which contained seven stories, was a comparatively new one, having been completed not more than two or three years ago, and belonged to the Wm. Glenn estate. The Henderson-Achert Lithographing Company was located on the sixth and seventh floors. On these floors were a large number of heavy presses and lithographing stones. During the progress of the fire these kept breaking through the burned floors and crushing the floors beneath. The loss of this company is total, amounting to \$100,000. The insurance, in various companies, is about \$75,000. The loss of H. Bechelman & Co., shoe manufacturers, occupying the fifth floor, is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Lapthorn & Co., on the fourth floor, lost \$12,000 or \$15,000. Knight & Co., printers, occupied the third foor. Their loss is thought to be \$15,000 to \$18,000. On the third floor were Faber & Duncan, manufacturers of paper boxes. Their loss is \$5,000. The Keck Diamond Manufacturing and Importing Company, on the third floor, had a stock of about \$100,000; of this \$15,000 worth of diamonds were saved uninjured. The rest of the stock is in the iron safe, but as yet its condition is unknown. A real-estate office, a barber shop, Hecks & Farley, plumbers, and the offices of two of the manufacturing companies up-stairs occupied the first floor. The losses on all of these will reach about \$8,000.

The fire engines were able to do but little more than to prevent the spreading of the fire, and the danger was past by 10 o'clock.
Two cable roads and a number of other
street-car lines were blocked for several
hours by the fire. A portion of the fire department will be at work on the fire all night. From the first the fire raged fiercely, and the heat was intense. Part of the wall on Fifth street has fallen. The light of the fire brilliantly illuminated the sky so as to cast a shadow on the Mt. Auburn hills, a mile away, although the night was cloudy and misty. The Henderson-Achert Com-pany have secured rooms to-night, and will begin work at once.

Miners Perfect Amalgamation. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25.—The united mine-workers' convention continued in session to-day. The final report of the

committee on constitution was made, and the constitution adopted as a whole. The provisions of the articles are: Coal-fields are to be divided into divisions or districts, and a State union may be organized when more than one division exists, assigned as follows: District No. 1, anthracite region of Pennsylvania; No. 2, central Pennsylvania; No. 4, coke regions; No. 5, Pittsburg district; No. 6 to 10, Obio; No. 11, Indiana; No. 12, Illinois; No. 13, Iowa; No. 14, Missonri and Kansas; No. 15, Colorado, Washington and the Territories; No. 16, Maryland; No. 17, West Virginia: No. 18, Virginia; No. 19, Tennessee and Kentucky; No. 20, Alabama and Georgia; No. 21, Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory. Divisions, districts, local unions or as-

semblies may adopt such by-laws as will laws to be submitted to the national exeboard for approval; cutive auditor is to be elected; tiation fee to any branch of the union shall not be less than \$1; cards from either branch of this union shall be recognized by all affitiated local unions and assemblies; that the executive board shall make provisions to join the American Federation of Labor, and an equal amount of money shall

be set aside for extra expense. The following officers were elected: President, John B. Rae, of Pennsylvania; vice-president, W. H. Turner, of Ohio; secretary-treasurer, Robert Watchorn, of Ohio; auditor, J. H. Kennedy, of Indiana; executive board, Patrick McBride, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Scoife, of Illinois; R. F. Warren (colored), of Ohio; John Kane, of Indiana; W. C. Webb, of Kentucky.

Resolutions were reported and adopted favoring immediate enactment for the abolishment of the company store system; that the safety of the mines is of the highest importance, and that the most improved machinery should be used for the protection of life; therefore indorsing the Shaw machine and recommending its adoption in all the mines of the country; to prevent any discrimination against miners of African descent, and to this end the convention elected a colored man member of the executive board.

A report was read from an evening paper that the sheriff was evicting families at Punxsutawney, Pa., and over a hundred dollars was at once thrown on the stage, and a resolution adopted to stand by the McConnellsville coke region for a new scale of prices.

At a late hour the convention was dis-cussing what should constitute a day's labor of eight hours, whether from bank to bank, or nine hours, with one hour for dinner.

The question of scale of prices will probably be referred to the executive board, with instructions to make a map of the competitive districts and call a convention of mine-workers in April to fix a scale, to begin about May 1, for a year.

Pan-American Delegates at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.-Delegates to the pan-American congress were entertained here to-day by the Merchants, and Manufacturers' Association. They left Washington at 9:30 A. M., on a special train on the Baltimore railroad and went direct to Locust Point, where they were taken on board the steamer Columbia. After inspecting the Baltimore & Ohio elevators, everybody went on board the Columbia, which steamed down the harbor and river. At mid-day luncheon was served on the steamer, and at 1:30 o'clock Sparrow Point was reached. The works here were examined, and the Columbia returned to Baltimore, arriving there about 4 P. M. The visitors were taken in carriages to the Carrollton Hotel, where, at 6:30 o'clock, a banquet was given. Hon. Jos. E. Maria Placido Caamano, ex-President of Ecuador, was one of the speakers. He said: "The Americans should be practically as one people; they should be bound by closer ties than the mere commercial unions existing between nations of the earth. We, of South America, are anxious to establish closer relations with the United States, and it only rests with your people to establish them. I like you railroads, your public buildings, your great institutions, and especially your newspapers."

Carlos Martinez Salva, Secretary of the
Treasury of Colombia, responded "To the Close Relations of American Republics." He said: "The project of strengthening the ties and increasing the commercial rela-

tions which exist between the United States and the people of the rest of the American continent is of vast importance. American continent is of vast importance. It is a work of peace, of civilization and of progress, and to strive for this end is to labor for the good of all humanity. Three things are necessary to cement this bond—rapid and easy communication by land and sea, monetary unity, for commerce is society and society is language, and the language of exchange is money; and the promulgation of credit, that powerful lever which, like faith, can move mountains and sever continents. We are all anxious to see the proposed three-Americas exposition in 1892 made successful, and all the South American countries, I think, the South American countries, I think, will officially recognize it, and be largely represented.

Meeting of the Interstate Ball League. epecial to the Indianapolis Journal

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 25.-The meeting of the Interstate Base-balle League, which was to have been held at St. Louis, was held here to-day, because, as President Joe Pritchard, of St. Louis, said, Terre Haute was backward about arranging for Haute was backward about arranging for a club. Evansville was represented by George and Walter Viele, Director Sessengut and Manager W. R. Harrington; Peoria was represented by exampire Hurley; Burlington by Secretary Frank Chamberlain; Galesburg by R. W. Sweeney, who is publisher of a daily newspaper there; Quincy by Thomas Redmon and Terre Haute by W. F. Schmidt. There was no representative from Springfield, but word was received that Springfield expected to be in the league. President Pritchard will send an agent to that city to see what the prospects are for the club to put up the \$600 guarantee by April 25. Galesburg was admitted and if Cedar Rapids, which is said to have subscribed \$3,000, answers affirmatively to a scribed \$3,000, answers affirmatively to a message sent to-day from here, it will be admitted making the eighth club. If Springfield gives up its franchise Decatur will be admitted. The league, it is now thought, will consist of Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Springfield, Galesburg, Peoria, Quincy, Evansyille and Terre Haute. The schedule committee, which will meet in a few days to arrange the 110 games, beginning April 26, is composed of the managers from Evans-ville, Peoria, Burlington and Quincy. The salary limit is to remain at \$1,200, and be strictly enforced, and the visiting club is to receive \$60.

A stock company was formed here to-day, composed of good men, and Terre Haute will at once begin signing players. agreed to release lully, who had agreed to come here some time ago, before the failure of the former attempt to organize a club.

Lounsberry's Defalcations. NEW YORK, Jan. 25 .- Postmaster Van Cott spent almost the entire day conducting his investigations into the accounts of George H. Lounsberry, late cashier of the postoffice, and who committed suicide at his home when he was about to be arrested for defalcation. The amount of his thefts is shown to be much larger than was at first announced. Examination of the postage stamps accounts to-day showed that about \$18,000 worth had been carried away, and it is now stated that the suicide's peculations will come between \$40,000 and \$45,000. Notice sent to Lounsberry's bondsmen brought only one of them—John Moonan. Theodore Hoffman, Lounsberry's partner in the hay business, and Edgar Washburn, of Catskill, N. Y., who justified for \$20,000 and \$15,000, respectively, did not respond. Rumors were affoat to-day that arrests of men connected with the defalcation were to be expected at any moment, but from an authoritative source it was learned that these statements were without foundation. Additional disclosures are expected on Monday, however.

Troubles of an Ex-Confederate Commodore. Paris, Ky., Jan. 25.-Commodore Bram, formerly of the confederate navy, who was arrested here last week by Mr. Shelby, of Lexington, Ky., to secure \$200 obtained by Brain on a draft, was again arrested on a warrant from the sheriff at Henderson, Ky., charging Brain with felony. The charge at Henderson is that he fraudulently presented himself as agent for Bodish & Co., of London, England, for whom he was taking options on distilleries. Brain says that he has been in the employ of the English syndicate for the past twenty-two months and that his drafts on them at various times have been honored and that he cannot understand why the one made at Lexington was not. Commodore Brain commanded the confederate squadron consisting of the Chesapeake, Roanoke and St. Mary in the battle of Bermuda Hundred, a few miles below Richmond, in 1864. and was wounded five times in that engagement, one wound being a crushed skull by a spent ball.

Consolidation of Electric Light Interests. New York, Jan. 25 .- For some time various corporations interested in electric lighting in this city, together with the cor-poration that controls the subways, have been negotiating for a consolidation of interests. These negotiations, according to the evening Sun, are now practically ended. The long-continued struggle between the electric-light companies and the Metropolitan Telephone Company, which controls the subways, is ended. The subway company has transferred for a large considerapany has transferred for a large considera-tion, to the consolidated electric-light in-terests, controlled by the Westinghouse company, all its rights, franchises and contracts, by virtue of which it controlled the not conflict with the constitution, said by- | subway. It is, adds the Sun, a long story of shrewd financial management, consummate organizing skill and delicate dealings with politicians who have been able to con-trol the operations of the Board of Elec-trical Control.

Train Blown from the Track.

MONUMENT, Col., Jan. 25. - The Rio Grande express was blown from the track this afternoon, and several passengers were injured. The wind was blowing a hurricane. Several houses were unroofed. The two coaches and sleeper which were blown from the track took fire, but by great efforts the trainmen succeeded in extinguishing the fire before any one was burned. Among the injured passengers is Assistant General Freight Agent Zimmerman, of the Rio Grande. No one is fatally hurt. The wind was general throughout the State, and in many towns damage was done to buildings, telephone and telegraph

It is reported that a railway-grading camp, half way up Pike's Peak, was struck by the hurricane, and that several men were killed by being blown over the precipice, but the report is not confirmed.

Responsibility for a Quadruple Killing. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—A verdict was rendered to-night by the coroner's jury as to the responsibility for the quadruple killing at the entrance of Rose Hill Cemetery. Two of the people who lost their lives were a husband and wife attending the funeral of their little son. The railway train which ran down their carriage killed the unfort-unate parents. The blame was three-fold. According to the verdict the accident was due equally to the carelessness of the car-riage-driver, Simon Anderson, the neglect of the Rose Hill Cemetery Company in not taking proper precaution to guard the crossing, and the violation of the city ordinance regulating the speed of trains by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. En-gineer E. J. Mahoney was exonerated from all blame.

Vincennes Celebrates Its Coal Find.

Special to the Indianapol's Journal.
VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 25.—There was a great celebration of the discovery of coal here to-day. A large wagen was decorated with flags and, bearing the first output of 5,000 pounds, was driven down town, head-ed by a band, and at the City Hall the coal was auctioned off to the highest bidder. The coal was bid in by Mr. George G. Ramsdell, secretary of the gas company, at \$100. They will use it to test its gas-making qualities. Mayor Murphy acted as auctioneer. There was an immense andience, and an address was made by Hon. W. F. Townsend. This discovery marks a new era in the history of the oldest town in the State.

Savings in Purchase of Bonds. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.-The Treasury Department to-day purchased \$29,200 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds at \$1.045s. The Treas-ury statement of United States bonds purchased from Aug. 3, 1887, to and including Jan. 25, 1890, shows:

p'rchas'd.\$115,938,450 \$131,968,700 8247,907,150 Cost..... 148,090,675 142,356,573 290,447,250 Cost at 149,160,135 maturity. 201,559,167 350,719,303 6,803,562 60,272,051 Bavings... 53,468,489

Killed Him for Losing Her Shoes ABBEVILLE, S. C., Jan. 25.—A. N. Nelson was to-day shot and killed by his wife, who then attempted suicide by shooting herself in the head. She is still alive, but is in a critical condition. Their five-yearTHE FOR A P

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50





old boy saw the tragedy, which resulted from trivial causes. Nelson had bought his wife a pair of shoes and lost them while on his way home, while under the influence of liquor. His wife sent him back to hunt for them, and, upon his returning unsuccessful, she killed him. A corener's jury rendered a verdict of death at the hands of unknown parties, the evidence being meagre, but the woman admits the killing. The weapon used was a shoton.

Claim-Jumper Roughly Handled. GUTHRIE, Ind. T., Jan. 25. - Sherman Spencer attempted to jump a claim here yesterday, but was evicted by the authorities. After he had gone to bed last night, he was awakened by a knock at his door. Opening the door, nine masked men entered the room, dressed him, bound and gagged him and led him to a tree on the Cottonwood river. Placing a rope around his neck the masked men started to hang him, but desisted, bought him a railroad ticket, gave him money and put him on a train, warning him that if he returned they would hang him. After the train started Spencer jumped off, and, returning to town, had warrants issued for John Fritz and Henry Wolf, whose voices the persecuted man recognized. Fritz and Wolf were arrested.

Inhuman Treatment of Convicts. Louisville, Jan. 25.—In the legislative investigation of the management of the penitentiary by lessees, two witnesses, both convicts whose terms had expired, testified as to the treatment of the convicts in the railroad camps. They say their quarters swarmed with vermin, their food was often spoiled meat and bread, and they were inhumanly beaten when unable to perform the tasks given. One said he was compelled to work when he was sick till he fainted, and fell to the ground. Then the officers beat him with a pole to make him rise. The validity of the lessees' contract with the State is being called into question

by the committee. Tailors Close Their Convention.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The custom-cutters' convention, which was brought to a close late last night, adjourned to meet in Milwaukee the third week in July, 1890. President Allison appointed a committee to go before Congress and urge a revision of the tariff laws in the interest of the tailors. George H. Huntoon, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Robert Phillips, of Decatur, Ill.; J. J. Dru-ry, of Springfield, Ill.; J. P. Foose, of Day-ton, O., and George Dunah, of Marquette, Mich., were named as members of the com-

Mrs. Parnell Again in Want. BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 25.-The sum of money recently given to Mrs. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, by her friends in America, to enable her to meet the demands made upon her by her creditors, was insufficient, and she is now again penniless. The relief expected from cer-tain quarters was not forthcoming, and she is again in need of the actual necessaries of life, but will not make another appeal to the public, as she feels that she has already received all that she can reasonably expect from that source.

An Indiana Professor Goes to Princeton. PRINCETON, Jan. 25 .- It was announced this afternoon that President Patton had appointed Prof. A. B. Wood, formerly of Indiana State University, to give instructions in political economy during the second session of the second academic year. The choice of professor of jurisprudence and political economy as successor to Prof. Alexander Johnson will probably be made by the trustees at the February meeting.

One of Burke's Alleged "Pals" Acquitted. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25 .- The jury in the case of Maurice J. Hart, indicted in connection with the bond defalcation of ex-State Treasurer E. A. Burke, this afternoon, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict of not guilty. This case has occupied the attention of the court since Monday, and is the most important of this kind of cases ever tried in this State.

Terrible Collision on a Southern Road. OPELIKA, Fla., Jan. 25 .- A terrible railroad collision is reported to have occurred at Camp Hill, on the Savannah & Western railway, this afternoon. Five men all are said to have been killed, two engineers, one fireman and two train hands. Others were wounded. A wrecking train was just on the point of leaving Opelika. This is the twenty-third wreck on that road in three weeks.

Masons and Brick-Layers. KANSAS, CITY, Jan. 25 .- The convention of the International Union of Masons and Brick-layers adjourned this evening. A resolution was adopted at this afternoon session reaffirming the union's former position in favor of the nine-hour day. It was decided to hold the next convention in l'oronto, Canada, on the second Monday of Jan. 1891.

Many Lives Lost in a Snow-Storm. VIENNA, Jan. 25.—There has been a proonged snow-storm in Hungary and Styria Houses are demolished and many lives have been lost. St. Martin's Cathedral at Presburg was damaged by the storm.

Portugal's King Ill with Dengue Fever. Lisbon, Jan. 25.—The King of Portugal has the dengue, an inflammatory fever, which nearly resembles the influenza.

An Authority on Values.

Mrs. Chasuble-Alban, a rag-man came around this morning, and I sold him a couple of barrels of your old sermons that I found down cellar, for four dollars. The Rev. Alban Chasuble-Four dollars! My dear woman, those sermons were worth thousands. Mrs. Chasuble-Well, the rag-man

wouldn't give any more for them. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NOTICE OF SALE

-OF THE-

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree of the Car-cuit Court of the United States for the District of Indians, in a suit pending therein, wherein John S. Alley, trustee, is plaintiff and the Springfield, Edlingham & South-Eastern Railroad Company, and others, are defendants, the undersigned, William P. Fishback, Master in Chancery of said court, will, on

MONDAY, the3d day of February, A. D. 1890

At 10 o'clock s. m. of said day, at the door of the United States Circuit Court room, in the city of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at auction, the following railroad property and franchise, viz.:

All and singular the line of railway owned by the to the highest bidder, at auction, the following railroad property and franchise, viz.:

All and singular the line of railway owned by the
consolidated company being, and being known, as the
Indians & Illinois Southern Railroad Company, extending from the town of Effingham, in Effingham
county, in the State of Illinois, eastwardly through the
said county of Effingham, and through the counties
of Jasper and Crawford, in the State of Illinois, and
across the Wabash river into the county of Suilivan
in the State of Indiana, and thence eastwardly to Switz
City, in the county of Greene, in the said State of
Indiana, together with all the lands, tonements and
hereditaments acquired or appropriated for the purpose of the right of way of said railroad, including sil
side-tracks and rights of way for the same, and also
all depots and station grounds, and all engine houses,
car-houses, station-houses, and other crections and
supersuructures, all machinery, fools and implements
held or acquired for use in connection with said railroad, and also all locumotives, tenders, cars and other
rolling stock and equipments, ralls, bridges, ways,
piers, carriages, chairs, spikes, wheels, axies, ties,
and all fuel and other stores and supplies belonging
to and for use upon or in connection with said railroad, with all and singular the appurtenances, and
the rents and income pertaining to the said consolidated company, the Indiana & Illinois Southern
Railroad Company, together with its appertenances,
franchises, casements, equipments, rolling stock, and
all and singular the property, real, personal and
mixel, hereinabove described or included in the
property mortgaged in and by the mortgage or deed of
trust executed and delivered by the said, the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroad Company, to John
S. Alley and William R. McKeen, trustees, on or
about the first day of June, A. D. 1886, together with
all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption
of the defendants in said suit, or of any of them, in,
upon or to th

the confirmation of the sale the balance of the purchase money bid, in addition to said sum of five thousand dollars, is above provided, shall be paid by the purchaser into the registry of the said court, unless said court, at the time of said confirmation, shall otherwise order. Provided, however, that in case such purchaser shall be the owner of, or shall hold for others in that behalf, any or all of the series of five hundred first mortgage bonds of said consolidated company, with the interest coupons representing the interest accrued thereon, issued by the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and secured by the said mortgage and deed of trust last above named, he may use the same in payment of so much of the purchase money as shall not be required by the court to be paid in cash, said bonds and coupons to be received from the purchaser or purchasers ratably without preference, and at such price and sum as the owners or holders thereof would be entitled to receive in cash, if the entire purchase money was paid in cash, if the entire purchase money was paid in cash. WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Master in Chancery U. S. Circuit Court, District of

W. W. Gurley and A. C. Harris, Sol's. for compl'nt.

NOTICE OF SALE

The Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway.

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By virtue of certified copies of decrees of the Cir. Indiana, the Southern District of Illinois, the South ern District of Ohio, Western Division, in suits pend ing therein, wherein the Central Trust Company, of New York, and Frank K. Sturgis are plaintiffs, and The Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Company is defendant, the undersigned, W. P. Fishback and B. R. Cowen, Special Master Commissioners, appointed by said courts, will, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, A. D. 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the United States Circuit Court room, in the United States Building, in the city of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale, at public aution, to the highest bidder, the following railroad property and franchises,

All and singular the railway of the said, The Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Company, extending from the city of Pekin, in the county of Tazewell, in the State of Illinois, eastwardly through the counties of Tazewell, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign and of Tazewell, McLean, DeWitt, Platt, Champaign and Vermillion, in the State of Illinois, and into and through the couties of Vermillion, Warren, Fountain, Montgomery, Boons, Hendricks, Marion, Hancock, Henry and Randolph, in the said State of Indiagn, and into and through the counties of Darke, Miami and Clarke, in the State of Ohio, to the city of Springfield, in the said county of Clarke, and State of Ohio, including the rowl-bed, and rights of way, and the superstructures thereon; and all depot grounds and other lands of any and every description whatsoever; and all the appurtenances thereto; and all bridges, tracks, sidings, turnouts, turn-tables, viaducts, culverts, fences; and all depots, station-houses, engine-houses, carhouses, freight-houses, grain-houses, wood-houses, coal-houses; and all machine-shops, car-shops and other shops, and other buildings and structures whatsoever; and all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling-stock and equipment, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, rails and materials for the constructing, operating, repairing or replacing the said implements, fuel, rails and materials for the constructing, operating, repairing or replacing the said railway, or any part thereof, or any of its rolling stock or other equipments or appurtenances; and ail the stationery, furniture and fixtures in the depots, offices and shops appurtenant to said railway; and further, including ail estate rights, privileges and franchises whatsoever; and all properties, real, personal or mixed, of the said railway company, including its franchise to be and act as a corporation; together with ail and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereinto belonging, or in any wise appertaming, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, income, rents, issues and profits thereof; and areo all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railway company, of, in, and to the claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railway company, of, in, and to the same, and every part thereof, with the appurtenances. Subject, however, to a certain mortgage to secure bonds (known as preferred bonds) of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway Company, for \$1,000,000, executed by said last named company on or about the 15th day of April, 1879, upon that part of said line of railroad which extends from Indianaspolis to Pekin; and also subject to a lien on the entire property for \$500,000 of preferred bonds, secured by the mortgage executed by the said, The Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Company, and dated April 2, 1888. Said property will be sold as an entirety, without appraisement, and without reference, and not subject to any law or laws conferring rights of redemption from mortgage sales, and upon the following terms. the following terms. No bid will be accepted for less than \$3,000,000; the

purchaser to whom the premises shall be struck down shall immediately deposit with the undersigned, Special Master Commissioners, \$50,000 cash, as earnest money; the cash so paid shall be received as a part of the purchase price of such property, on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue of such purchase price shall be paid at such times, and in such manner, as the court shall hereafter direct. In default of such deposit the above-described property shall be such deposit the above-described property shall be forthwith again offered for sale, without further advertisement. All sales to be subject to a confirmation of the court or a judge thereof. If any bid be acof the court or a judge thereof. If any bid be accepted by the court, and the party making the same shall fall to comply with all the conditions of sale, and all orders of the court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as the court may direct. Upon the filing of the masters' report of sale, the purchaser, or any party to said suit, shall be at liberty to apply to the court, or any judge thereof in vacation, for confirmation of said sale, and further directions, as he may be advised.

W. P. FISHBACK.

B. R. COWEN.

B. R. COWEN. Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, and O. W. Fairbanks